

## STOCKS

The following are the closing stock quotations, and the record of the day's sales, as received from the San Francisco stock exchange this afternoon by Broker H. R. Kipstine:

## TONOPAH SALES

Informal	
300 Montana	1.70
2000 Midway	.52
1300 Jim Butler	.90
200 Mizpah Ex	.69
1000 Cash Boy	.09
<b>Forenoon</b>	
500 Mizpah Ex	.71
1000 Cash Boy	.09
500 Midway	.53
1000 Belmont	7.00
250 Tonopah Nevada	5.72 1/2
200 West End	1.42 1/2
100 Tonopah Merger	.89
500 Jim Butler	.90
100 Tonopah Nevada	5.70
1000 Monarch	.20
1000 Jim Butler	.90
<b>Afternoon</b>	
1000 Tonopah Merger	.90
1000 North Star	.23
1500 Rescue	.12
100 Belmont	7.05
200 Belmont	7.05
1000 Tonopah Merger	.91
1000 Tonopah Merger	.90
500 Midway b30	.53
2300 Jim Butler	.88
1000 Monarch	.19
700 Jim Butler	.88
3000 Rescue	.12

## GOLDFIELD SALES

300 Jumbo Ex	.27
1000 Blue Bull	.05
2000 Merger Mines	.25
100 Goldfield Con	2.97 1/2
1200 Goldfield Con	3.00
1000 Fraction	.07
1000 Merger Mines	.25
2000 Merger Mines	.25
500 Atlanta	.16
500 Jumbo Ex	.28
500 Ore	.17
1000 Ore	.16
200 Goldfield Con	3.02 1/2
200 Goldfield Con	3.10
300 Goldfield Con	3.15
4000 Ore	.16
300 Goldfield Con	3.12 1/2
1500 Atlanta	.17
4000 Jumbo Ex	.28
1000 Blue Bull	.05
10000 Blue Bull	.06
5000 Lone Star	.02

## MISCELLANEOUS

200 Nevada Hills	1.25
1100 Pitts. S. P.	.58
600 Nevada Hills	1.22 1/2

## TONOPAH

Tonopah Mining	5.65	Asked
Montana	1.75	1.80
Tonopah Ex	.22	.25
MacNamara	.30	.21
Midway	.53	.54
Belmont	7.02 1/2	7.05
West End	1.40	1.42 1/2
Jim Butler	.88	.89
North Star	.23	.24
Rescue	.11	.13
Mizpah Ex	.70	.72
Glipsy Queen	.03	.04
Boston	.02	.03
Tonopah Merger	.90	.91
Mon. Pitts. Ex.	.18	.19
Hallfax	1.15	1.16
Cash Boy	.09	.10
Umatilla	.03	.04
Great Western	.02	.02

## GOLDFIELD

Goldfield Con	3.12 1/2	3.15
Jumbo Ex	.27	.28
Comb. Fraction	.06	.07
Booth	.06	.07
Blue Bull	.05	.06
Florence	.50	.55
Atlanta	.17	.18
Merger Mines	.25	.26
Lone Star	.02	.03

## MANHATTAN SALES

MANHATTAN SALES		
Manhattan Con	.07	.08
Dexter	.03	.04
Big 4	.86	.87
White Caps	.09	.10
Gold Wedge	.08	.09
Amalgamated	.03	—
NEW YORK CURB		
Tonopah Mining	5.50	5.62½
Montana	1.65	1.81
Rescue	.11	.13
Midway	52½	53
Belmont	7.00	7.06
Goldfield Con	2.87½	3.12½
Mizpah Ex	.70	.72
West End	1.37½	1.50
Tonopah Ex	2.00	2.06
Jim Butler	.89	.90
North Star	.23	.24
Halifax	1.12½	1.37½
Nevada Hills	1.18	1.31
Tonopah Merger	.89	.90

## Notice of Dividend

At the meeting of the board of directors of the Tonopah Mining company of Nevada held this day, a regular quarterly dividend of 25 per cent and extra dividend of 15 per cent was declared payable April 21, 1913, to stockholders of record 3 o'clock p. m., March 31, 1913. Transfer books close 3 o'clock p. m., March 31, 1913; open 10 o'clock a. m., April 8, 1913.

C. A. HIGBEE,

Treasurer.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 13, 1913

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## COMMUNICATION

Editor Bonanza,

Dear Sir:

On Saturday the president of the local Suffrage society gave me an opportunity to present to the local society my report as a delegate to the late state convention. Out of 38 members there were but two who came to this meeting. In view of this fact I take the liberty of sending my report to you for publication, as I cannot help but think there are many of your readers, as well as members of the society who will give it a respectful hearing. Many of the points at issue are but differences of opinion to which we both are entitled, and since you gave them a hearing in last Saturday's paper, I thank you for allowing me to be heard as Miss Martin's defender.

To the Tonopah Branch Equal Franchise Society of Nevada:

As it is permissible for a minority report to present anything that may throw light upon the reason the majority voted as it did, I beg to present to you the following account of the proceedings at Reno, from the time I arrived there until I left.

I had heard of no friction between Miss Martin and her followers until I met Mrs. Tallman in Reno. She had had some conversation with Miss Pelletier of Carson, who had told her of trouble and that a fight over the presidency would follow at the convention. She had arranged for a meeting between Miss Cohn and myself and herself for the following morning. At that meeting Miss Cohn made the following representations:

1. Miss Martin had interfered with Miss Cohn's committee work at the time of the passing of the suffrage bill.

2. She was overbearing to those who work with her.

3. She was no parliamentarian.

4. She was a "joke to the legislators."

5. She was hurting the cause.

6. Miss Cohn had discovered at suffrage headquarters that the alternates from Washoe county had been elected at large and that as they had no county branch in Washoe county, neither the Washoe county delegates or the alternates would have place in the convention.

Mrs. Tallman asked Miss Cohn if an opposition candidate had been selected and Miss Cohn replied that they had chosen Mrs. Freudenberger of Carson.

Miss Cohn's plan of action for the following day was to disqualify Miss Martin's Washoe county delegates, get Miss Martin to debating from the chair—as she was no parliamentarian—and, having by this means put her out of the chair, she would never get back in.

I will say before I go further that no other person who worked with Miss Martin told me she overruled them. I have found that time and time again she has had to do the work laid out to some committee, because the committee fell down, as in the case of Miss Cohn, who left town at the time the suffrage bill was in passage, and Miss Martin had to go and take her place, or the work would not have been done.

During the course of this talk, I expressed a wish to see Miss Wilson of Goldfield. I found Miss Wilson was at the Hotel Golden, and I made an engagement with her for 1 o'clock of that day—the day of the convention. At Miss Cohn's suggestion, Mrs. Tallman and I went to the train to meet the Carson delegates—Miss Martin was there. When the train came in we left Miss Martin and rode down with the Carson delegation to Thomas' where we had lunch and a caucus. On the way down, Mrs. Thomas and Mrs. Donnelly asked me if I would run for president. It was absolutely a surprise to me and I would not decide hastily. I reasoned that if Miss Martin was antagonizing people as Miss Cohn said I might be of service to the cause by accepting the presidency, but I made up my mind I would wait until I should hear what those had to say who had worked closest to Miss Martin. It has always been my belief that those who are nearest to us are the ones most likely to know the truth about us, so I reserved my judgment until I should be able to hear from others.

At 1 o'clock I went to keep my engagement with Miss Wilson. I told her of the trouble brewing and the charges made against Miss Martin. She said she had worked with Miss Martin so much and found her so fair and square and reasonable that she could not believe the charges that she overruled her committees or wilfully antagonized people. At my request she joined the caucus at Thomas' and tried to combat the charges brought against Miss Martin.

Miss Cohn maintained at this caucus that Miss Martin, if elected to the presidency, would fight for a special election for the suffrage amendment, that this would be suicide to the cause; that Miss Martin would work for it whether the society voted for it or not; that she would not be guided by the will of the organization and that she should be defeated. During this debate I seconded Miss Wilson's claims for Miss Martin's honesty and disclaimed my own ability to take her place. At last Miss Cohn said: "Well, if Mrs. Brown feels that she is timid about undertaking this, I think we ought to go back to our original candidate, Mrs. Freudenberger."

In my talks with Mrs. Thomas, I found that she agreed that Miss Martin was the only logical candidate and would probably be re-elected, and that they did not have enough votes alone to elect me. My inference was, of course, that they anticipated that I might draw some votes from Washoe county away from Miss Martin. The more I thought of it and talked about it, the more it be-

came plain to me that I was to be used by these ladies as a whip to rebuke Miss Martin, with no honest desire on their part whatsoever to see me in the chair. If they had been sincere they would have let my candidacy be known and have given my friends in Washoe and other places a chance to rally to me, instead of supposing my name unknown before the convention opened, as a dark horse.

I have forgotten to mention that Miss Cohn wrote out the names of her own delegates in Mrs. Tallman's room while we were talking, and when we discussed the validity of our own credentials we decided to wire to Tonopah for them, which we did, requesting that Mrs. Zeb Kendall also be seated as a delegate from Nye. Mrs. Kendall was then on her way over from Carson to attend the convention, and while I had no authority to send for her, I did so, because Miss Martin had said she would like to have her if possible and Mrs. Keeler had agreed to send her if it was allowable. Not realizing that the credentials of the convention were to be inquired into strictly, and knowing that Miss Martin's idea was to bring together as many interested people as possible, and not knowing Mrs. Kendall had joined the opposition, I included Mrs. Kendall's name in the request for credentials, and they came before the convention opened.

According to the state records we were only entitled to two delegates. Every other county was represented according to the state records, and the validity of their delegates vouches for by the amount of money to their credit in the state treasury, except ours. Ormsby county paid in \$11 that morning and thus qualified and seated their delegates. That night they stopped payment on the check.

No word that I can remember was said about proxies by Miss Cohn or any of the ladies who were at the caucus. These ladies were, beside the Ormsby county delegates and myself:

Mrs. Horsey from Lincoln county; Mrs. Stickney from Lyon county; Mrs. Kendall and Mrs. Tallman from Nye county.

During the next hour I took occasion to get as much information about Miss Martin and her policy and her work as I could from my friends in Washoe, and after I got into the convention I asked my friends there, the proxies by proxies. It did not take me long to decide that Miss Cohn had been led by a personal antagonism and not a broad, open view of Miss Martin.

A program of the day's proceedings was handed to me and to all others when we came in. No word was said about this being adopted by the convention, although it should have been done if any complaint was to have been made about using it. This order of business was made out by the executive committee because our constitution is absolutely silent as to an order of business for an annual meeting. The order of business provided for a president's address. Her address was very illuminating and I could not find anything to censure and much to praise. It told of the splendid work that had been done which resulted in the fine vote we received in the legislature. During her talk, Miss Cohn leaned over to me and whispered, "She makes me tired; why doesn't she stick to this order of business," handing me the constitution. For the life of me I cannot see now, nor could I see then, how those rules applied to the annual meeting. They are plainly for the executive committee and are used there every two weeks, and I told Miss Cohn so, and said that I had never been to an annual meeting of anything that did not have a president's address. This incident recalled to my mind Miss Cohn's talk in the morning, and it seemed to me that she was eager to tell of the legislative committee work and Miss Martin's bad tactics, according to her, before a vote should be taken for president, as it would help to hurt Miss Martin's chances of being re-elected.

During all Miss Martin's address I could not see that she advocated a special election. I could see that she had made an effort to find out if it were possible and feasible—a thing that we must commend. An advocate of any measure is supposed to push a matter until it is discovered to be bad policy or impossible. It was apparent from her report that a special election must be abandoned by the advice of such men as Assemblyman Cole, Senators Newlands and Pittman, Governor Odde, etc., and that when Miss Martin had discovered that she could not obtain a special election, she wrote to Mr. Cole asking if there would be any measures passed by this legislature which would be brought up before the people at a special election, to which the suffrage amendment might be attached and also submitted. It is this letter to Mr. Cole upon which Miss Cohn bases her assertion that Miss Martin was still trying for a special election after she had been advised to give it up. I believe this is a false conception of the letter to Mr. Cole. Failing a special election, Miss Martin, as a good advocate, looked up the next possible position for the bill which would be of course any possible special election. Failing this, the school election of the primaries would be the next position, and it is upon these that she is now working, trying through the advice of Judge Norcross, Attorney General Thatcher and the judiciary committee of the assembly to decide which is the better time.

At the time that I came to the convention Mrs. Horsey told me she had six proxies. She received those by telegraph between 1 and 2 o'clock. This looked like a trap for me, for I knew she did not have those when I left her at 1 o'clock. She told me later that they had been telegraphed to Carson and were delayed in being sent to her at Reno. I wondered how strong that made them, for I did not know how many they had. In view of all the things that had transpired, I absolutely refused to allow my name to go up.

At the close of Miss Martin's address, Miss Cohn asked that the order of business be made out by the executive committee and that the request was out of order. Miss Cohn insisted, and at last, as you know, appealed from the decision of the chair—Miss Martin refused to put it, a grave mistake, but she maintained Miss Cohn out of order from the beginning and refused to be annoyed by someone who seemed scheming to make trouble. I admit Miss Martin was wrong in denying an appeal, but she certainly was right in maintaining that Miss Cohn was out of order.

The credentials committee proceedings are too well known to need repeating. The proxies were allowed—they could not be denied. They were there in what looked good shape. It was up to that convention to decide whether they should be used. Nothing allowed them in the constitution—we had no precedent except that of the national convention rulings, which prohibited them. Miss Cohn had asked Miss Martin 10 days before in Carson if they were to be used, and she said it was up to the convention to decide, that they were not allowed by the national and that no effort would be made by the executive committee to get them. Miss Cohn sent a call to as many counties as she could reach asking for them, knowing that no official call had been sent out for them. Have since found that one of the proxies she helped to get, one held by Mrs. Stickney of Lyon, was secured from Mrs. Coryell, who was not even an appointed delegate, and only a member of Elko county branch, which had sent no representation.

I did not want to see Miss Martin beaten, for I was convinced the opposition to her was led by personal antagonism, and I did everything I could to down the proxies, for I was afraid they would beat her, and because I was convinced in my own mind that they were not obtained fairly.

As to the state officers voting, I don't know why they should have been allowed to vote, but they had been asked by the executive committee, with the desire to have as many interested people present as possible. Miss Cohn knew they were going to be there and vote, for Miss Martin had told her she need not consider Mrs. Bray of Carson as a delegate, for as she was a state officer she would vote as such. Miss Cohn took advantage of this information to elect another delegate from Ormsby. Does it not strike you as strange if her motives were good, that she did not point out these defects before too late, rather than take advantage of them to her own good, and then kick about them afterward?

To my mind, the alternates from Washoe county were duly elected. The Washoe county branch was duly organized and had a perfect right to decide for themselves the way their alternates should be elected—they have nothing to govern in their constitution, and no precedent to go by.

Another point: The national convention rules: one delegate for 10 paid up members and one delegate for every five or more over. This ruling of the national convention was followed by the opposition, but when a national convention ruling against proxies ruled against them, they would not accept it.

The opposition accuses Miss Martin of railroading and stuffing the convention. To my mind she absolutely did not. It happened that the convention followed her, which for her was good luck, for she had made no plan of action and the opposition had a very definite one, and two clever parliamentarians to carry it out. To my mind the woman who obtained those proxies with the intention of using them against Miss Martin, without letting those who sent the proxies know that they were to be used to down Miss Martin, is the woman who stuffed the convention and tried to railroad it. If she had been in good faith she would not have been abusive on the floor, but would have done all she could to straighten out the tangles instead of trying to make them bigger—and afterward—call a rump convention after having staid with the convention up to the time of adjournment.

Two ladies from Washoe remonstrated with me for downing the proxies—one apologized to me afterward. She did not see the game they were playing until I called her attention to it, and she voted to down them when she did see through it. The other as soon as she did see what was doing, passed the word along, and the convention voted to down the proxies. I assure you that Washoe county was unprepared for an opposition fight, and as for Miss Martin having fixed beforehand those 27 ladies who voted for her, it is impossible and not true.

As to the resolutions, no vote was registered by the opposition when the president said: "If there is no objection, the committee will be so allowed," in answer to Miss Wilson's request to be allowed to polish them up before they went to the legislature. We did it in good faith and together went to Carson to deliver it, hoping that by being there personally the resolutions would be paid more attention to and not mumbled inanely by the clerk, as is always the case with unknown communications. You all know the treatment it received and why. Miss Cohn and her followers asked Mr. Horsey to have it laid on the table, and as no senator but Mr. Horsey knew what it was, they voted it on the table with-

ing. Several of them told me later they had been too hasty, does it strike you that it was a big, broad spirit of loyalty to the cause which made these women take a course of action that they knew must be a rebuff to the cause and dignity of woman suffrage as well as a personal rebuff to us? Why could they not have worked with us instead of against us? Most of you know Miss Wilson—all of you know me. Am I so unreasonable that I would have been deaf to reason? They were bent upon showing us their power—their power to hurt whatever might be the result. I tell you I have no patience with those who try to tear down instead of building up. We are all here seeking to learn—asking for something we believe we have a right to—we are all new at this game, all prone to mistakes. Why should we not stand together, counsel and assist one another to find just the right way to do a thing, rather than try to checkmate a move which was known to have been done in good faith, even though it was not quite the best way to have done it. If I had been sure that that order was on the minutes, I would have been tempted to go back to Carson and fight those ladies on that issue, but I was not sure and I would not take a chance; when I did find it on the minutes, other things having come up, it was decided that the matter had best drop.

Now I admit there were many mistakes in this convention made by Miss Martin, Miss Cohn, myself and the others, and that the constitution is hopelessly faulty. It is not surprising. No new organization could possibly avoid mistakes, but the call was legal and the order of business was legal, and no amount of parliamentary proceedings can make the convention illegal. We have learned much—much which will help us to avoid similar mistakes in the future, and a committee was appointed by this convention to redraft the constitution. Now, why not stand shoulder to shoulder and admit our mistakes by which we shall make fewer—join hands and study and learn and be ready when next year comes, to put the work through in good shape. We are no worse off now than we were last year, and a new convention now will do no good, because all the counties will not respond. The counties who are loyal to Miss Martin will not answer the call and it will only result in two organizations where there should be one. The following counties have passed resolutions loyal to Miss Martin: Esmeralda, Lincoln, Washoe, Elko, Lander, Humboldt, Storey. Out of 11 organized counties seven have voted to stay with the state society.

As you know, I am Miss Martin's advocate. I did not know her when I went there, but I found her a cultivated gentleman, with a firm conviction of the right of woman to the vote—a religion it is to her, and she has spent her time, her strength and her money to further the cause she believes in. She is heart and soul an advocate and I assure you this sort of zeal can do more to further a cause than any number of parliamentarians. A stickler for order cannot

convince you—but a man who believes in the justice of this cause is pretty likely to. She has made mistakes, but they are much more of omission than commission, and I for one, say to her, "Miss Martin, I appreciate your zeal; I appreciate all the good hard work you have done—here in my hand and my brains to help in your work, to counsel you where I think you are wrong, to help you to find the right. I will not be one of those who decry all the good you have done because of your technical mistakes. I am with you in spirit and truth, and together we shall all work and counsel to avoid the mistakes we made in the past being repeated, and watchful to avoid new ones that may come in the future, through hasty action or scanty advice."

I beg you let us not bend to the easy American trait which pulls down a big thing because of small mistakes. I believe in Anne Martin—her sincerity, her ability to do us good through her talent in writing, through her knowledge, and through her personality, which, in spite of all that those who condemn her can say, has won us friends at home and abroad. I admit she is no parliamentarian—but she will learn. I admit she is no politician, for time and again she played into her enemies' hands, and failed to place them afterward. But we can help her in this. We do not want a politician. We want a reformer who is full of the justice of her cause, and this we have in Anne Martin. Let us not be so blind to what she has accomplished as not to recognize the good work she has done for us, or so short-sighted as not to realize the good she can do us if we stand behind her and help her to pursue the right course.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. HUGH H. BROWN.

IKK M'KAY, a pioneer of Tonopah, passed through this city this morning on train 24 en route to Goldfield. He has been "doing" San Francisco for the past month.

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